

# THE DEMOCRAT

CANAL DOVER, OHIO.  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1840.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
The partnership heretofore existing between Hill & Mitchener, in the publication of the Ohio Democrat, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISAAC H. HILL,  
CHARLES H. MITCHENER.

December 1, 1840.  
The Democrat will continue to be published by the subscriber, who takes charge of the accounts of the late firm.

C. H. MITCHENER.

## OURSELF AND THE FUTURE.

In taking sole charge of the Democrat, we feel that a heavy responsibility rests upon our shoulders as to the manner in which we shall acquit ourselves as editor, and do that justice to the Democracy of the County, which the station we have assumed demands of us. Being young in years, we can boast of but little experience in the political history of our country, and of course have much yet to learn; but, having laid down for our landmarks the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren, we shall fearlessly advocate those principles, feeling confident that in so doing, we can never go astray from the interests, the welfare and the promotion of the Democratic party.

In our course we shall as heretofore, act fearlessly and independently: governed by no clique, we shall endeavor to be true to the best interests of the party: what little we have to say, shall be our own, for which we alone will be held responsible, and should we in the anxiety of a moment commit an error, or unjustly wound the feelings of any one, on proper conviction we shall retract and make all the amends which the laws of honor require. It shall be our aim to give the press that elevated character without which it can neither command respect nor be beneficial to community.

During the last political campaign, the public press had become notorious for its want of courtesy, and the violence of its attacks on private character. But the state of the times, and the excited feelings and appetites of all parties would be satisfied with nothing less, and hence we were compelled in self defence to "fight fire with fire." For so doing, we were denounced by the opposition and a general war of proscription waged against us. Believing we were but acting up to our duty, we needed neither threats nor actual persecution, but throwing ourselves entirely on the support of the Democratic party, pursued our course. On that party we still depend, and hope by an upright straight forward course to gain for the Democrat a liberal patronage. If the whigs choose to patronize us as well and good, but we shall never deviate from our principles, nor remain "mum," on any subject through fear of gaining their ill will.

The election being over, and public sentiment once more becoming calm, it behoves every press to conciliate good feeling, and prevent in future a repetition of that storm and fury in the use of words which characterized the public press during the last year. Such shall be our endeavor in future.

## MR. VAN BUREN.

Four years ago Martin Van Buren received 170 electoral votes. This year he received upwards of five hundred thousand votes more than he did then, and yet he is defeated. But it is a glorious defeat, and give us a glorious defeat before an inglorious victory, such as has felt to the lot of the opposition. In glory because it was dishonorably gained—inglorious because it was gained by bribery, corruption, and fraud. Some may suppose that Mr. Van Buren feels chagrined at his defeat. Not he. Some may suppose he will retire to Kinderhook and live the remainder of his days in obscurity, and be forgotten. Not he! His name will be cherished by millions of his countrymen, long, long after his competitor shall have been blotted from the list of good and great men. In the language of another, "His name as a statesman and a patriot, is destined to grace one of the proudest pages of American history. Rising from the humblest station, not by any whim or caprice of fortune, but by the constant and regular application of his own powers—to the first honors in a Republic of twenty millions of freemen—preserving throughout his whole career, a fidelity to his principles never yet impeached—an integrity and moral purity which not even the tongue of slander itself has ever traduced—he will go down to posterity as one of the most perfect examples of ability and worth, which can be found in the annals of this or any other country.

"It is to our country, not to Mr. Van Buren, that the result of this election will prove unfortunate and disastrous. He retires from the exalted station which he has so nobly filled, with the unanimous and cordial approbation of the true Democracy throughout the Union, and the applause of all impartial men. He has done his duty to his country—he has redeemed the pledges which won for him the crowning honors of the nation; and if this people—if his own age and generation will not do him justice, posterity will. History, while she enumerates the temptations and dangers which tried his firmness, will pour her glory on the noblest soldier on the record.

## GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

We have received the December number of this popular periodical. It is the Philadelphia Gleaner, and the Gleaner Magazine, united, and is decidedly the best work issued from Philadelphia. We see some of the best writers in the country contributing to it, and the neatness in which it is got up and the ability with which its editor—Mr. Graham—conducts it, cannot fail to call forth the praise of every lover of literature. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Graham, and can testify to his abilities as a writer. His is another one of the many examples, that our country has produced, wherein Genius though surrounded by almost insurmountable barriers, has burst from its confines and shone forth in its beauty, strength and magnificence.

But a few years ago, he was an apprentice to a Cabinet maker. After toiling for his master all day, he spent the midnight hours in the study of law and the pursuit of Classical literature. Shortly after his apprenticeship expired, he was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia; he next became editor of a daily paper, then editor of the Saturday Evening Post, and now through little over 27, we find him at the head of one of our Standard periodicals. A bright career awaits him.

To those wishing a good work, we recommend "Graham's Magazine." The new volume commences in January.

## GETTING HIS REWARD.

In the flourishing little town of Westchester in this County, there lives a rampant Whig Storekeeper, named McMath. Early in the summer he got many poor Democrats in debt to him. As the election drew near, he pressed them for money, and in their pleading poverty, hard times, &c., he presented them a Harrison Straight Out list, telling them if they signed it he would wait, if not he would sue them. A few out of fear signed his list, but others, who considered this an innovation on their rights as freemen—an attack on civil liberty itself, (as well they should) treated him with disdain. To these, we are told, he put the screws and hunted them down, as unrelentingly as did the blood hounds the poor natives of the Spanish West India Islands. But he has his reward. Since the election he has had no business. The Democrats as well as honest whigs, have refused to patronize him, and now he may be seen laying on his counter from morning till night, waiting for "calls," but none come. Let his example be a warning to others who would make slaves of white men, in this free country.

We have more to say, but at present let the finger of every honest man point with scorn at this vassal of the money power.

## CONTENTIOUS & BLASPHEMOUS.

In the Advocate, we find among other toasts drunk at the Whig jubilee in N. Philadelphia, the following by Judge Williams:

"By P. Williams—Locofism dead—dead, dead! The head decapitated by the Log Cabin and cider boys. The tail, Amos Kendall! &c., like the tail of a Serpent will twist, curl, writhe and founder for a time, after the head is gone."

We call the attention of the public to this toast, because it comes from a pious man, Judge Williams, we believe is a member of the Lutheran Church, and prays regularly for the salvation of his fellow men. But when we see him comparing Mr. Van Buren, as the head of a monster, and Amos Kendall, the tail, we think it looks contemptible, even blasphemous. Had it come from any ribald street brawler, or depraved editor, it could be overlooked.

## THE OFFICE SEEKING PARTY.

It is really amusing to see the terrible mania the whigs have all at once got into for serving their country. Six months ago, there was not a reptile on the earth so abhorrent to the whigs as an "office holder." Now all want to be office holders. In our peaceable town of Dover, there are a number of greedy aspirants after the Post Office, and the Collector's office. It is true they don't say much yet, but they are like the Irishman's Owl, they "keep up a devil of a thinking," about it.

In Massillon, the other day, we were told, that there were upwards of 40 wanting the Post Office, all greedy, noisy, reckless politicians.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes, that a "person from the West, who called on General Harrison a few days ago, and spent a day or two with him, says that the General told him he had already on hand TWO BUSHELS of applications for office."

## THE PRICE OF GRAIN.

"Rally to the support of Harrison, and you shall have good times, High wages, and plenty of work."—Tus. Advocate, Oct. 24.

Since the Governor's election, wheat has fallen in Massillon from 62 to 50 cents. In Steubenville wheat has got down to 45. In Baltimore flour brings \$4.75 to \$4.87. In Wheeling, \$3.35 to 35.

The Pittsburg Intelligencer says: Since the canal lines have stopped receiving flour has fallen, and is dull at \$3 per bbl. from waggon and boats and \$3.25 from stores. Wheat is dull at 50 cents.

At Dover, wheat is 50 cts. having fallen but 3 cents since the election. At Port Washington, prior to the election a Whig merchant, promised \$1 per bushel for wheat as quick as Harrison was elected. Harrison is now elected and that same merchant is now paying 48 cts. in store goods. Farmers, don't you want a little more "Harrison and Reform!"

## THE LEGISLATURE.

This body convened on Monday last; the House stands 49 Whigs, and 23 Democrats. The Senate 22 Democrats, and 14 Whigs. What will be done this Session, is hard to tell; but we hope the Democrats will not retard the Whigs; let them have full swing, and see if they can redeem their promises. Gentlemen, we want "Good times, high wages, and plenty of work." Also, "a good currency, and plenty of it." So too the mark.

Congress also assembled on Monday, and if there is no jarring of the elements we shall have the President's Message, Gov. Shannon's Message, and Tom Corwin's Inaugural, all on us at once.

## STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

In the last Statesman, we find the following. The act entitled "An act to provide for the Revision of Real Property in this State," passed March 13, 1840, requires the appointment of one member (as the Senatorial Districts were organized at the time of the passage of the act) from each Senatorial District, who with the Auditor of State, shall constitute a Board of Equalization of the State, which Board shall assemble at Columbus on the fourth Monday of January, 1841, and when so met, shall have power to equalize the valuation of the real estate in the several counties, &c.

Then follows the different persons appointed by the Governor, among whom we find, for Tuscarawas & Harrison—James Miller.

THE ELECTION.—It is only necessary to say that out of 294 electoral votes, little Van has 60.

Our friend Bishop, of the Findlay Courier, we perceive has been getting married. In his last, he advertises for 100 pounds of tallow, and 100 pounds of wax. Now man, will you tell us what you want with that last article? The only inference we can draw, is, that you and her, intend to WAX FAT this winter.

Our devil says O. K. means Out of Kool. Dover Democrat.

Our devil says O. K. means Out of Kool. Cosmopolite.

## CENSUS OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

In looking over the Schedule, left in town, by Mr. Bonham, Deputy Marshall, we find some interesting Statistics of Tuscarawas County which may be useful to our readers, for future reference.

## POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

Males,	13,048
Females,	12,557
	25,605

## Population of Townships.

Bucke,	1491
Clay,	864
Dover,	2247
Fairfield,	846
Goshon,	1885
Jefferson,	902
Lawrence,	1523
Mill,	1225
Oxford,	826
Perry,	1381
Rush,	1203
Salem,	1121
Sandy,	1445
Sugarcreek,	1450
Warren,	945
Warwick,	1173
Washington,	864
Wayne,	978
York,	2142
	865

## Population of Villages.

Ragersville,	56
Guadenbutten,	403
Dover,	698
Lockport,	161
New Philadelphia,	531
Lawrenceville,	51
Bolivar,	253
Zoar,	391
Eastport,	67
Urichville,	207
New Comerstown,	270
West-Chester,	217
Port Washington,	116
Sandyville,	243
Sharesville,	225
New Cumberland,	138
Trenton,	131
Strawburg,	93

## Resources, Manufactures & Productive Industry of the County.

Horses & Mules,	6,109
Neat Cattle,	17,888
Sheep,	33,725
Swine,	26,535
Poultry est. value,	7,226
Bushels of wheat,	337,655
" of Barley,	1,369
" of Oats,	283,385
" of Rye,	26,570
" of Buckwheat,	36,278
" of Corn,	253,173
Pounds of Wool,	500
Bushels of Potatoes,	108,296
Tons of Hay,	10,214
Tons of Hemp & Flax,	22,930
Products of Tobacco gathered,	15,000
No. of Distilleries,	6
Gallons produced,	8,872
No. Breweries,	2
Gallons produced,	11,590
Pounds of Sugar made,	100,49
No. of Stores and Commission Houses,	79
Capital Invested,	\$161,350
Bls. of Flour made,	17,239
No. of Oil, Grist & Saw Mills,	1,11
Capital Invested,	\$181,200
Bushels of Coal raised,	292,330

## THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The 21 electors of Ohio met in the Senate chamber, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday last and voted for "Tip and Ty." As Alfred Kelley seemed busy in preparing tickets, as a sort of interloper, it was feared "pipe laying" might be the consequence, and some 25 or 30 votes cast, but at the second trial they got the tickets legally adjusted and 21 votes were cast. Statesman.

The benefit of advertising.—A merchant lately advertised, "A boy wanted." Next morning he found a hand-box at his door, with this inscription:—"How will this one answer?" On opening it, he found a chubby specimen of what he wanted, warmly done up in flannel!

## THE TIMES.

After a struggle of forty years, federalism has succeeded to the rule of this government by a vote of a people. It has seized not only upon the National Administration after the fourth of March next, but has the control of three fourths of the State government.

This is a new order of things to witness in this country, after the peace, prosperity, and security of rights for a half-century under democratic rule, as expressed through the ballot boxes, and carried out by the agents of those principles in office, until our country has become the admiration or jealousy of all mankind; and the ability of the people for self government as it was supposed put beyond all doubt.

The future now is so pregnant with interest to all the sons of liberty—the friends of equal rights and a democratic government.

As the men of the black cockade—the advocates of alien and sedition laws—and the old and natural enemies of the people, are in the ascendant, they will as far as their fears of reaction of public feeling will permit them advance their long exploded principles.

The success of the party opposed to the democracy, in fact is scarcely announced until we are alarmed by the insidious attacks of triumphant federalism upon the established principles of our country—laws long sustained for their justice—and what is still more alarming upon the very constitution itself in its most vital parts.

For one moment let us glance at some of the measures already on foot. Firstly—There are bold and unceasing movements, made to turn loose upon the free States, two or three millions of blacks, now held in slavery in the South, and to amalgamate them socially and politically with the white race. Either of which cannot be done without disorders and civil wars, that must for years drench our peaceful fields in human blood, and end in the extinction of one or the other of the races.

Secondly—There is a wide and fearful movement on foot, by men calling themselves native Americans, to repeal the naturalization laws, and thus cut off all future emigrants to our country from ever becoming citizens. Already are new societies forming, papers setting in motion, lecturers hired, and politicians planning for a successful move in this attack upon emigrants from other countries. The foulest attacks are made upon Germans, Irish, Welch, French, &c., who array themselves on the side of liberty, with the most supplicating appeals to repeal all laws making them citizens of our republic.

Thirdly—A renewed political war, (for we, as a politician, having nothing to do with religious differences while confined to the churches) is about being waged with vigor and bitterness against the Catholics in the United States, and already has Duff Green established a political paper to carry on this persecution. Just as though, if one denomination of Christians can be destroyed without it being followed by another and another, until one only is left which becomes incorporated with the political power. This bold stroke at the freedom of conscience strikes the very vitals of our republic. If the differences of sectarians are to be brought into the political arena, blood and despotism must be the end of it; the price paid will be LIBERTY; for without freedom of conscience, there can be no liberty.

Fourthly: The astounding move is made in several high quarters in the federal ranks to take away the election of PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES from the PEOPLE, and make it a matter of bargain, chance or lottery; which should arouse every friend of freedom to the dangers that threaten us. This question seems to be assuming great magnitude, and we shall refer to it at more length, and expose the dangers that lie at the bottom, as well as the causes that have led these leading federal whigs, to such boldness.

Fifthly: And that which is the corner stone of the premeditated monarchy; yes the great lever that is to raise this fair fabric of human liberty and wisdom from its foundations, is the incorporated money power, aided and urged on by British stock holders and foreign nobility. The recent mercenary triumph, is the watch-word to the combined forces and factions to strike quickly and deadly.

So great is the haste, that the Cincinnati Republican, the Editor of which is an aid of Gen. Harrison, calls for a special Congress, to be convened soon after the 4th March next. They dare not wait the issue of the next summer's campaign. They dare not with safety, suffer a few months cool reflection.

The Springfield Republic calls on the State Legislature of Ohio, to go forward and rivet the chains of a moneyed despotism, so strong upon the necks of the people, that it will "control events for years."

Truly we have hit upon alarming times, and never did the liberties and peace of this country appear more powerfully to the democracy to stand arm to arm, and shoulder to shoulder, than at the present time. On you democrats, though now defeated, rests the future salvation of this republic.—Ohio Statesman.

Cooper, in his beautiful novel, "The Pioneers," makes his heroine say, "Any man is a gentleman who knows how to treat a woman with respect and consideration."

## TO THE FARMERS—THE TRUE ASPECT AND THE RESULT.

We copy the following from an article in the Syracuse Standard, as well worthy the perusal of farmers.

The farmers have been appealed to, to abandon the Administration because the prices of produce have fallen. It is a fact, that there are some farmers, even among the intelligent population of Onondaga county, who actually believe that the administration of Martin Van Buren has caused wheat to decline from two dollars per bushel, to seven shillings. But at the same time, it is passing strange that they wholly omit to give Mr. Van Buren credit for the high prices of 1837 and 1838. If they condemn him for low prices, why not applaud him for high? The average tells well for the producers—just the same & no more, than it would with an Independent Treasury and a stable currency, with uniform prices. Now, these farmers who condemn Mr. Van Buren for low prices, and do not with the same pertinacity and boldness, approve him for the high prices under his administration, are guilty of a palpable inconsistency, and, if I am not mistaken, they are guilty of gross injustice.

But what are the facts? In 1830, (says the Democratic Review,) the current credit of the banks of the Union, (bank notes in circulation, and deposits so called, taken together,) amounted to \$116,000,000.—By the 1st of January, 1835, to \$170,000,000. By the 1st of January, 1837, to \$187,000,000. By the 1st of January, 1837, to \$277,000,000. By May of that year, they were reduced to \$212,000,000. Then by the 1st of January, 1838, to \$211,000,000.—Then by the 1st of January, 1839, they swelled to \$225,000,000; by the 1st of January, 1840, they were reduced to \$182,000,000, or if we make suitable deductions for the discount on the notes of the suspended banks, to one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty millions in specie value.

These statements of facts, in regard to Bank expansions and contractions, are taken from the reports of the condition of the Banks in the several States of the Union, which, by a resolution of Congress, are annually made by the Secretary of Treasury. Every intelligent reader knows, that as the currency is increased or diminished, all other things being equal, prices will in the same proportion become higher or lower. Money is the measure of value. If the size of the bushel measure were to be lessened one-half, there would of course be at once twice as many bushels of grain in the country, while, at the same time, not a kernel of grain would have been added. The quantity of grain remains the same; the number of bushels has been doubled; yet is the nation any better off? Now let us suppose that the proportion of currency demanded by the business and population of the United States, as compared with the rest of the world, to be \$100,000,000. Suppose that wheat is one dollar per bushel. Then the Banks issue \$100,000,000 more of their notes, and wheat is \$2 per bushel, and the other things in proportion. Is any thing more added to the wealth of the country than there would be in the instance of doubling the number of the bushels of wheat in the country by diminishing the size of the bushel measure one-half? Certainly not.

Now we ask the farmers to apply their judgment and common sense to the facts and law of prices, both of which I have presented for their consideration. For the past twenty years, these expansions and contractions in the currency have been taking place, prices have been perpetually fluctuating, and good times and hard times have followed each other in rapid alternation. These results, which all must admit are disastrous to the producing classes, have been produced by the material operation of a Bank of the United States, and the want of such a check as the Independent Treasury furnishes upon the natural tendency of the State banks to over action. The Bank of the United States has been the main cause of the embarrassment of the past few years. We are now under the Independent Treasury, gradually recovering from them. Establish another National Bank, and the same round of high prices and low prices, of speculations and short sales, of good times and hard times, can be gone over, until upon some climax of ruin and suffering, the delusion shall be shaken off, and the whole system torn from its foundations, never to be reassembled. Elements now exist, which, if acted upon by a new National Bank of fifty millions, would bring swift and terrible destruction upon the best interest of our country—constituting at once a signal, and we would find hope final, rebuke of that spirit of avarice and folly which leads those animated by it to believe that happiness and prosperity of a people can be augmented by a known violation by the legislative power, not only of the natural laws of trade and industry, but the eternal principles of equity and justice.

Said a clergyman to a bride, "What do you think of the connubial state?" "I think it will go for Harrison," was the reply.

A society for meliorating the condition of disappointed office seekers should be formed immediately, for its aid will be required throughout the Union very soon.

The Cincinnati Gazette seems to be ignorant of the Harrison row in Louisville. The affair was not, it seems, in the street. The following extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, puts the matter right.—Statesman.

"I see in Medary's paper that Harrison knocked a Democrat down in Louisville. That is not so. He struck a good Harrisonian, and some one of those who saw him do so, mounted the fellow and beat him like the devil. The fellow was somewhat intoxicated and came up to the general, and said to him in a good natured and ironical way—'You are the old coward are you?' What is that you say? asked the General, 'and you are the old coward, are you?' The General then thumped him in the ribs, and upset him and the chair which he was leaning on. A man by the name of Anderson Miller was in the room at the time, [Gault House sitting room], and he mounted the fellow and beat him like the devil. The fellow was a loud mouthed Harrisonian, and was merely in fun with the General."

## THE HARRISON AFFAIR IN LOUISVILLE.

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## "COMING EVENT CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

The Ohio Star, printed in the town where "Tom Corwin" resides, has, since the election, assumed a sort of official character, judging from the articles that appear. To say the least, it looks very probable that the editor receives his ideas from the Corwin clique of that place. The last Star contains a cabinet adjustment, thus:

## "GENERAL HARRISON'S CABINET."

"Some of our Whig brethren are trying their hand at 'Cabinet-making.' Their workmanship is, in the general, good, the materials excellent—all 'legal stuff.' Suppose we try our hand:

Secretary of State—John Quincy Adams.

Secretary of the Treasury—Nicholas Biddle.

Secretary of War—Wm. C. Preston.

Secretary of the Navy—Thomas Frelinghuysen.

Attorney General—John J. Crittenden.

Post Master General—Thomas Ewing."

A BANDITTI BROKEN UP.—The police of Montreal, L. C. about ten days ago made a descent upon a gang of desperadoes, thirty-seven in number, who have for a long time infested the neighborhood of Missouri Bay, and who have made a regular business of breaking into stores, and houses, burnt many buildings, and committed some robberies upon the highway. The leaders had long been suspected; but such was their influence and the numbers enlisted under them, that they had literally frowned down all attempts to ferret them out, and visited with summary chastisement every individual who presumed to call them in question. By a well concerted plan, however, the whole camp was explored, a lot of the persons composing the association obtained, and at the proper moment the net was sprung upon them—much to the joy of that neighborhood.

The Devil.—The New York Herald thus introduces his Satanic Majesty in a paragraph upon the state of the times.

"The tendency of the present public taste is startling. The work of Satan is taken out of his own hands, and that respectable old scoundrel has nothing to do now—a days but sit on his haunches, curl up his tail over his clenched fist, stroke his mustaches like a Broadway dandy and see the whole world going to perdition of their own free will and accord, at the rate of 25 to 30 miles per hour. 'Wol wol wol to Babylon, the great! Wol wol wol!'"

Virginia.—The Governor of Virginia has issued his proclamation, stating that the twenty three individuals whose names were on the democratic electoral ticket are elected, and notifying them to assemble at Richmond on Wednesday next, the day prescribed by law for their meeting.

A federal paper says, that at the late election in Kinderhook, the sheriff and constable ran ahead of Mr. Van Buren upon which, our friend of the Baltimore Republican wisely remarks that this is much more creditable to the President than it would have been had they run after him.

Tight Lacing.—In the Register-General's report of the births, deaths, and marriages of England, it is said that 31,000 English women died in the year ending June 30, 1839, of consumption probably caused by an indoor life & by tight lacing. The author very justly remarks, "that girls have no more need of artificial bones and bandages than boys."

Arkansas and Texas.—The boundary line between the United States and Texas, when established it is said, will leave Miller county, Arkansas, wholly within the limits of Texas.

Mr. WILLIAM SIMS, of Columbus, Ga., has issued a proclamation addressed "to the Hon. members of the electoral college of the United States," advising them that he is candidate for the presidency, and would be glad of their votes.